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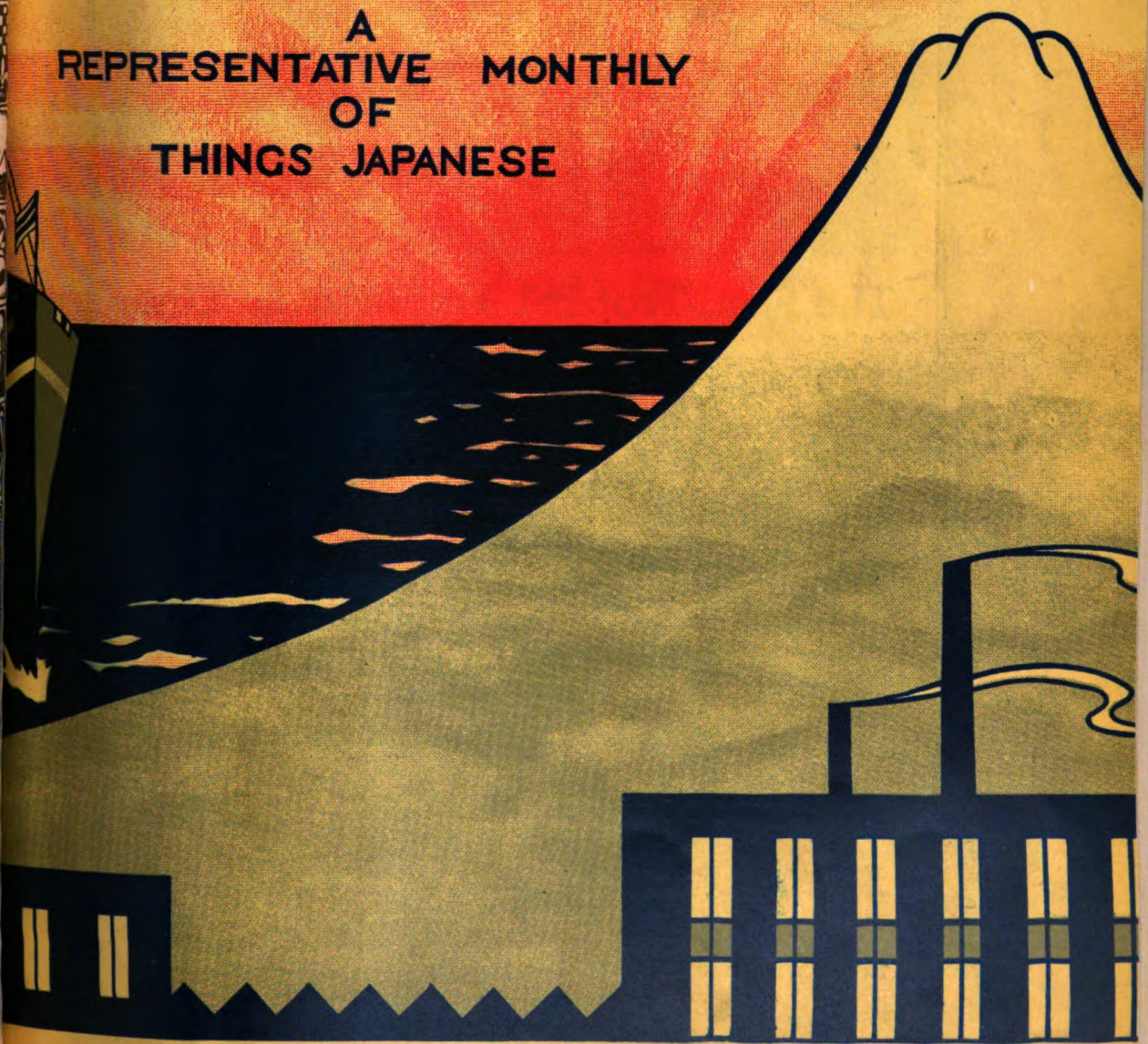

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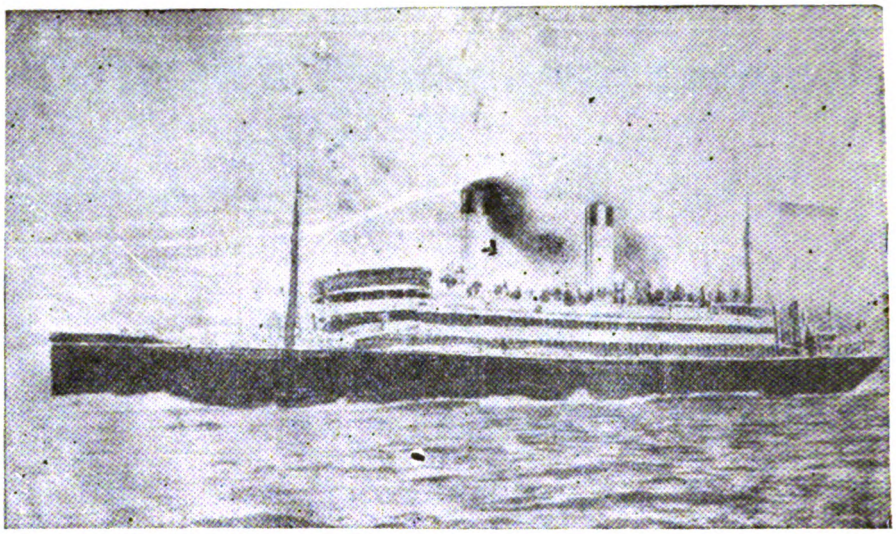

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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Lafcadio Hearn

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Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the new American Ambassador, Arriving at Yokohama

Third, Fifth and Seventh Years Children Visiting their Tutelary Deities on the Day of Celebration of *Shichi-Go-San*

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XV DECEMBER, 1924 No. IV

The Month In Progress

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

NOV. 15.—A plan is being drafted by the Osaka Municipality for holding a big exhibition in the city in the spring of 1929. The fair will be on an international scale and will occupy an area of 10,000,000 square metres in the suburbs of Osaka. The Municipal Assembly has been asked to approve the cost of investigations concerning the seheme.

The Osaka Hotel was destroyed by fire cn the 13th. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 yen, of which 360,000 yen is covered by insurance.

Nov. 17.—It has been informally decided that H.I.H. Prince Chichibu, a younger brother of the Prince Regent, will take a trip abroad, leaving Japan in June next. He will visit at first England and will stay there for about two years, and in the interval he will visit France, Germany and other countries. It will be his principal object to see the relations between the rulers and the ruled in Europe. He will take the incognito of a Marquis throughout his visit abroad.

Nov. 18.—A scheme is under progress to relieve the Koreans in Manchuria, who are unable to support themselves and join bands of ruffians simply for bread, by giving them sufficient work to lead a proper life. They are to be employed on farms in Kirin by a certain influential Chinese in North Manchuria. The plan is being given substantial support by the Japanese Government and Korean Government General.

Nov. 17.—Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft, the new American Ambassador to Japan, arrived to-day.

Nov. 19.—The Home Department intends starting health insurance. It asked for an appropriation for carrying out the project in the next fiscal year but the cabinet has decided to put off the undertaking to the fiscal year 1926-1927, under the retrenchment policy.

Nov. 20.—The Finance Department has made public the next fiscal year's revenue and expenditure, as adopted at the Cabinet meeting on the 19th, to be 1,445,850,000 yen revenue, including 1,291,670,000 yen ordinary revenue and 154,180,000 yen extraordinary revenue, and 1,533,300,000 yen expenditure, consisting of 1,009,210,000 yen ordinary expenditure and 524,090,000 yen extraordinary expenditure, there being a shortage of 87,450,000 yen not covered by revenue.

Nov. 21.—The Education Department has forwarded to Italy a part of the Japanese exhibits at the Religious Propa-

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ganda Exhibition to be held for a year at Rome from the end of December. Much more will be forwarded towards the beginning of December. The exhibits will number about 350, not a few of which are interesting photographs, etc.

Nov. 22.—The 6th meeting of the Far Eastern Tropical Medical Society will be held in Tokyo on October 18, 1925. The arrangement committee met on the 20th. Over 10 countries will be represented at the meeting; Australia, British-India, North Borneo, Ceylon, China, Cuba, French-Indo-China, Macao, Dutch-East Indies, Sumatra, Phillipines, Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, the United States and Japan. The invitations will be sent to these countries early in January next.

Nov. 23.—Music broadcast by the K. G. O. Wireless Station, San Francisco, for a few hours from 6 P.M. on the 22nd was heard at the Electric Experimental Station of the Communications Department at Osaki in the suburbs of Tokyo. This is the first American music transmitted to Japan over radio-telephony.

Nov. 23.—The Siamese Crown Prince arrived at Yokohama by the Taiyo-Maru at noon on the 22nd, accompanied by his consort and suite. The Prince told the pressmen that he would not be able to stay long in Japan and wishes to come again in the spring to view the natural beauties of this country.

Nov. 23.—An old *tofuya* (bean-curd) dealer in Fukushima picked up a piece of stone 25 years ago. It was taken to the Tokyo Imperial University for examination and was found by a certain English expert, who happened to be in Japan, to be worth 1,700,000 yen. While seeking a buyer secretly, the man died in November, 1923. A legal dispute occured over the ownership of the treasure among the relatives of the deceased, and it was settled amicably by the arrangement that the stone will be held in custody by the lawyer. It is like a piece of soap in size.

Nov. 26.—The Imperial Academy has been asked to accept 50,000 yen as a scholarship fund, by Mr. Henry Robinson on behalf of the late Dr. Mendenhall of America, his friend, in compliance with his will. The Academy is considering whether to accept or not. Dr. Mendenhall was a teacher of some leading mathematicians of Japan.

The Imperial Household Department is reported to have been informally notified by the Italian Embassy that the Crown Prince of Italy will visit Japan in April next by way of returning the visit to Italy by the Prince Imperial of Japan some years ago. The Kasumigaseki Palace will be occupied by the Prince of Piedmont during his stay in Tokyo, and the necessary arrangements will be completed by the end of March next.

As wireless telephone communication will be officially permitted within 10 days, Mr. Iwahara and other directors of the Tokyo Hosokyoku, just established with a capital of 300,000 yen, met to-day and considered the question.

It seems to be the official desire to promote the Japanese Legation in China to an Embassy, within this year, as the Japanese Government is reported to be communicating about it with the English, American and other Governments not desiring to carry out the plan ahead others. The Foreign Office has obtained the approval of the Finance Department for the necessary cost.

The Institute of Physical Education of the Department of Education, erected recently at Yoyohata in the suburbs of

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Tokyo, is claimed to be unequalled in the world, practically and scientifically. Under Dr. Kita, its President, the details of its operations have just been drafted.

December 2.—The Yokohama Municipal plan to greatly extend the harbour of Yokohama is being materialized. The Municipal authorities have been considering means to realize it without any additional burden on the Municipal finances, and have found the plan to reclaim the foreshore of Yokohama best for the purpose. The reclaimed ground will extend over 1,100,000 *tsubo* as far as the mouth of the Tsurumi River, as the basis of the extended Yokohama harbour, in which 53 steamers of 15,000 tons may berth along quays.

Mr. H. Shimoi who has been teaching in the Oriental Languages School, at Naples for the past ten years, left Marseilles for Japan on November 2nd, accompanied by his family.

December 3.—An air monster, a mono-hydroplane for bombarding and scouting, purchased recently from Germany by the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, was to visit the Kasumigaura Naval Aerodrome to-day, leaving Kobe at 8 A.M. and flying over the Enshunada and Beshu, with a German engineer as a pilot. She has a speed of 110 miles with a cruising speed of 90 miles per hour.

December 5.—The official consideration of the proposed labour union law is not progressing satisfactorily, and doubt is even held as to the possibility of the bill being presented to the next session of the Imperial Diet.

December 6.—An official investigation gives the yearly consumption of rice in Japan as 56,890,278 *koku*, which works out at 1.71 *koku* per capital.

December 7.—On the 6th, a representative of the Dutch Fokker Aeloplane Co. visited a Japanese air officer in Osaka to seek an understanding regarding the intended round-the-world trip by Portuguese Naval officers in the spring of next year. Two hydroplanes will leave the base of the Portuguese Naval Flying Corps in April and take a westward course. It is intended to cover the world in four months as against the half year, which was taken by the American round-the-world flyers this year.

December 9.—The Army Department is said to have decided to abolish four divisions at the end of May next. These divisions will be the 13th (Takata). 15th (Toyohashi), 17th (Okayama) and 18th (Kurume) involving 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 artillery regiments, 4 engineering battalions and 4 transport battalions.

December 10.-The draft Universal Suffrage Law was considered at the Cabinet conference on the 9th. It was mainly approved, although the final decision was not arrived at.

December 11.—The Communications Department obtained the Cabinet's approval of raising the registration fee of letters from 7 sen to 10 sen and to apply the sum of 1,460,000 yen produced thereby to improving the treatment of its employees.

December 12.--The draft Universal Suffrage Law, at to-day's Cabinet conference, after careful consideration of the amended part of the draft, was at last adopted.

December 13.—The *Kwanto*, a Naval special service boat, stranded off the coast of Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture, on the 12th.

December 14.—In the fatal accident to the *Kwanto*, 98 men are missing, while 116 men were rescued. Capitain Torino was taken into a lifeboat and arrived at Maizuru with other survivors on the evening of the 13th.

December 15.—The ceremony of opening the Japan-France Association was held on the 14th, ween H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, the Honorary President, of the Japan-France Society Cabinet Ministers and many other distinguished personages were present.

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Japan Through the Eyes of Lafcadio Hearn

By Helen Cassin Carusi

(Miss Cassin Carusi is a daughter of Mr. Charles F. Carusi, President of National University of Law and prominent lawyer in Washington. She is a very charming young American lady, most popular among the younger set of the Capital Society. This article was kindly written by her and sent to us for insertion in our magazine through Mr. S. Tomimasu, one of her friends.—*The Editor.*

Miss Helen Cassin Carusi

THE Japan of Lafcadio Hearn was Nippon old Japan a blue-hazed land of witchery, peopled by the valiant Samurai, courteous and heroic, and graced with gentle, tender women, who were butterflies with souls. Every breeze wafted to him the odour of the mysterious East, and he could ever hear the melody of the temple bells. He loved, with mind alert, every living thing, were it but a flower bending reverently with the breeze to the dead of an ancient and unfrequented churchyard. His mind was a prism which edged with lovely color every object that it looked upon. To him, the straw-clad laborer in the field personified an endless race of patient toilers. Nothing was ugly, nothing was commonpllce. The qeer, small streets of the cities, full of odd little people wearing quaint clothes and sandals; the tiny shops with embroideries to marvel at, and wonders of porcelain, ivory, lacquer and bronze; the Chinese characters everywhere, on signd and hangings and moving up the streets on the backs of the people themselves; the little box-like houses with rooms formed by sliding paper screens; the charming little gardens with tiny bridges and trees centuries old and twelve inches tall; the womderful blueness of the Japanese day; the lotus-shaped cone of Fuji-no-Yama, looking as if hung in mid-air,-for the top is covered with snow and the base is wreathed in mist these never grew commonplace to Hern. The same weird feeling of total unfamiliarity with which he first looked upon the outward scenes of Japan would thrill him again at some chance happening.

Strange as is outward Japan, inner Japan is stranger. Percival Lowell saw this and said; "The Japanese speak backwards, read backwards, write backwards, and this is only the 'a b c' of their contrariety." Hearn disliked the port towns. He liken to journey into the interior of Japan. There they lived in the old atmosphere of good will, dressed in their simple, pretty robes, toiling, praying and always smiling. Indeed, in Japan, it is a

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crime to display an ugly or sorrowful emotion. Individualism and egotism have no place in their society. Repression develops and blooms inwardly. Repressian is a natural outcome of the feudal system which endured until fifty five years ago, when the Shogunate was abolished and the military castes done away with. Under it, the family, which might include an entire village, was directly responsible for the behaviour of each member to an overlord who was, in turn, responsible for the peace and industry of his people to the one who had usurped the temporal power of the Emperor-the Shogun. Again so it was that the violator of the stern family discipline was dealt with at once. The elabrote courtesies and ceremonies of Japanese life did way with all friction and allowed each individual to move smoothly in his groove. This self-attuning to the exigences of family and tribal life has become so natural to the Japanese that the astonishing artlessness and perfect sympathy and good nature maintained by them in all relations of life seem to the foreigns to indcate a moral and ethnical superiority. Always of calm and pleasant exterior, even when labouring under the strongest emotional stress they must allow no sign of it to appear. Hearn tells of a Samurai who, in the presence of his lord, was told of the death of his only son. The first alteration of his features took the form of a smile!

Competition had place in a country where penetration from one class to another was so difficult, and perhaps for that reason kindness and sympathy prevailed. Consideration and a sense of obligation towards others showed in every relation between the Japanese. For instance, the Jinrikisha runners are forbidden to pass each other upon the road if they are going in the same direction. If a swift runner is behind a slow one he waits until the roads diverge before going ahead whether the other man is old and feeble or merely lazy. A man breaks this rule and he will hear the angry appeal: "You know you are acting to the disadvantage of your comrades! This is hard calling and our lives would be made harder than they are if there were no rules to prevent selfish competition!" The man who persisted in violating the code of runners would become an object of dislike and find it exceedingly it hard to earn his rice.

The Gods of the Japanese reflect their happy natures. Buddha is kind and calm. The people smile softly while they pray. The temple-yards are playgrounds for the children. One day the sun was streaming whitely down upon the almond-eyed babies playing in a Buddhist temple yard playing with stones. Japanese children love stones of all shapes and varieties; they suspect that there is more to a stone then appears upon the surface. The time came for the priest to sound the temple-bell. He noticed that the unually clear tones were muffled and dull. He peered into, (it was a cup-like bell, sounded by striking a striking a stick against its' sides), and lifted out a smiling, gurgling infant! The mother came up to take the child, and priest, babe and mother stood on the temple steps laughing gently.

Buddhism has attained its hold upon the Japanese by its wise tolerance of Shinto, the older cult, and now the people worship at their household shrines and at the feet of Buddha. To Hearn, Higher Buddhism found scientific support in the philosophy of Robert Spencer but to the mass of the Japanese it but added a deeper

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appreciation to their perceptions of beauty both physical and moral. To the Oriental, life is but a stage upon the journey. To every man, character is his destiny. The imperfections of to-day are the consequences of the misconduct of yesterday and the good conduct of to-day is the hope of tomorrow. Thus courtesy, loyalty and amiability are not merely graces of a present existence but gages of further advance to the envied state of Supreme Enlightenment.

But the Orient is human-the East has a heart. Love and hate exist though they take different forms. The Japanese spend their affection upon children-childhood is happier in Japan than anywhere else in the world. Children are so mischievous that there is a well known Japanese saying: "Even the stones by the roadside hate a boy of seven years." After seven year the bonds of discipline begin to tighten and absolute obedience becomes the rule. There is less failing in love in the East than in the West because of the peculiar constitution of Oriental society where women are never on display and where marriages are arranged very early by parents. Thus it is natural that the full flower of affection of the Japanese hear should blossom for the children according to the old Japanese saying: "More than ten thousand ryo, a baby predious is."

In spite of early loveless marriages, the Japanese women are the most wonderfull sesthetic products of Japan. They lock like pretty, graceful children with soft, vaguely outlined features and admirable little hands and feet. They are so naive, so gentle and courteous, that they realize the ideal of Buddhisl angel. Once, not long ago, a Samurai was called by the Government to Tokyo. On his return he brought he brought his wife a bronze mirror, the first mirror over brought to Matsuyama. She asked him whose was the pretty smiling face? "Why it is your face, how foolish you are," answered her lord. Ashamed to ask more questions, his wife put it away as a sacred relic. She gave it to her daughter when she died, and told the girl that she would always find her mother's image in it. O'Yoshi used to pray every morning to the lovely face in the mirror. She was glad that death made her mother so young and beautiful. Her father saw her one day, and questioned her. Then, in the words of the old Japanese chronicler; "He, thinking it a piteous thing, his eyes grew dark with tears."

The Japanese woman's success in life depends upon her power to win affection—not merely the affection of her husband but of her husband's parents, grandparents, sisters and brothers—in short, all the members of a stranger household. Thus she is kindly, docile, tender, sympathetic and danty and she possesses an exquisite tactful perception of all ways to make happiness about her. But, in spite of her softness and gentleness, she is ready to lay down her life for duty. Stronger within her than any womanly emotion is her moral conviction derived from her great faith. Every act is an act of faith, her home is a temple, and every word and thought are ordered by the law of the cult of the dead.

Japan, through the eyes of Hearn—a poet's dream sketched by the pen of an artist and colored by the master word of his generation; the perfume of tiny gardens gently stirred by the tolling bells of temples hoeary with centuries; red lacquer gates, as bright and fresh as the hearts of the happy children who laugh and play amid the mortuary urns; the sun coursing up cover the rice fields, green hills shaping through the mists; ancient trees in dwarfed perfection in toy gardens where dainty little figures step; elfin bridges of bamboo, spanning fairy lakes that smiles of the proud little Japanese mother and her little one, leaning over to peer into its depth; a flower plucked and put into the black and shining coils of hair that the honorable father and husband may be pleased. Gentle courtesies, graceful figures, noble simplicity; rich embroideries of the life of toil of a heroic and disciplined people.

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The Women of Japan Today

Part I

Business and Professional Women

IN the Orient, the position of women is considered lower than in Europe and America. The principal reason lies in fact that the struggle for life is comparatively moderate in the Orient, where men can keep wives without much difficulty. Women thus depending economically on men for their living, have been naturally regarded as lower in rank than men. This idea has been rooted long in the Orient not only practically but ideally under the influence of Buddhism and Confucianism.

Times have changed, particularly in Japan. Ideally, the elevation of the position of women to an equal position with men is advocated by some women, and it is admitted as a matter of course by educated young men.

It has been practically very hard to realize this in actual life, while its appropriatness has been recognized. But the time is maturing for the idea to became actuality.

The world's recent economic unsteadiness has been felt acutely in Japan. The struggle for life has become keener and marriage has become more and more a problem. Simultaneously, young women have been awakened to the necessity of being economically independent of men before their social position can be raised practically; and they have cultivated their field of activities steadily in the economic world.

Different ways have been opened for them towards the realization of their ideal. A great many Japanese women work in business or professionally in every direction. These professional woman are not confined simply to those, who work absolutely from necessity but even those, who wish to provide against separation from their husbands by death or to earn their marriage expenses themselves.

Typists have an occupation, which most girls are eager to take. The demand for them is increasing rapidly. There are English and Japanese typists, whose training schools are mostly found in Kanda

A Typist Writing with a Japanese Typewriter

and neighbourhood. These schools admit girls graduating from Girls' High Schools or possessing a similar qualification, and give three months' tuition. Japanese typists are considered capable when they can write 40-60 letters per minute. They are paid a salary of 30 yen at first and are gradually promoted, not a few earning monthly 100 yen. English typists are trained for six months or a year in the schools, and earn a monthly salary of 50-60 yen at first. In Yokohama, some

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are getting as much as 300 yen a month.

Clerks have a position preferable to comparatively sober women. Everywhere in banks, mercantile houses and offices women clerks are at work: yet the demand is much on the increase. A good part of the demand is filled by girls' high school graduates, who are employed through the recommendation of the school directors and after a personal and physical examination by the employers. Public high school graduates are a little better paid at the beginning than those from private schools, say 35 yen against 30 yen for the latter. The highest salary paid is about 60 yen. The bulk of these girls do not remain at work for more than five years and generally are married two or three years after graduation. Banks offer an ideal place for these girls for the reason that the work there is simply book-keeping, and not miscellaneous work as in general offices.

Another important position filled by women is that of saleswomen. The

Sales Girls in a Department Store

Japanese department-stores employ predominantly women. These girls are paid daily or monthly. Soon after their graduation from common schools, they begin work there at a daily wage of about 45 sen. After serving for one or two years as waitresses in the resting and refreshment rooms, they are employed in the sales departments. They are then paid about 60 sen daily at first and then a monthly salary in five years. They finally receive a monthly salary of 70 or 80 yen.

The telephone girl has one of the oldest callings monopolized by the gentle sex. They are primary school graduates not younger than 13 years. They are trained in three months in the training school, after which they are employed in telephone exchanges. They get at first a monthly salary of 25-30 yen. They can rise to the *hannin* rank, of Government officialdom, receiving a monthly salary of not less than 80 yen. Only very few remain so long, as they monthly work for the financial help to their parents and leave as soon as the latter become better off. There are, however, a number of married women of about thirty years in employment there.

In the educational field, positions as school teachers are popular and appropriates They teach in primary, and girls' hig. schools and academies. They are given a monthly salary of 45 yen in primary schools and 70 yen in girls' high schools at first. Kindergarten teachers get 30 yen a month. In Tokyo, Osaka and other large cities, the latter are selected from among the Higher Normal School graduates and not a few heads are given a monthly salary of 100-150 yen.

Midwives have had a privileged feminine occupation since olden times. One simply with experience of assisting at childbirth is not licensed as such to-day as in by-gone days. There are certain legal requirements demanded of them. They must be trained in maternity hospitals or offices of midwives and pass the license examination or must be trained in schools attached to certain hospitals, in order to qualify. They can live in comfort with a

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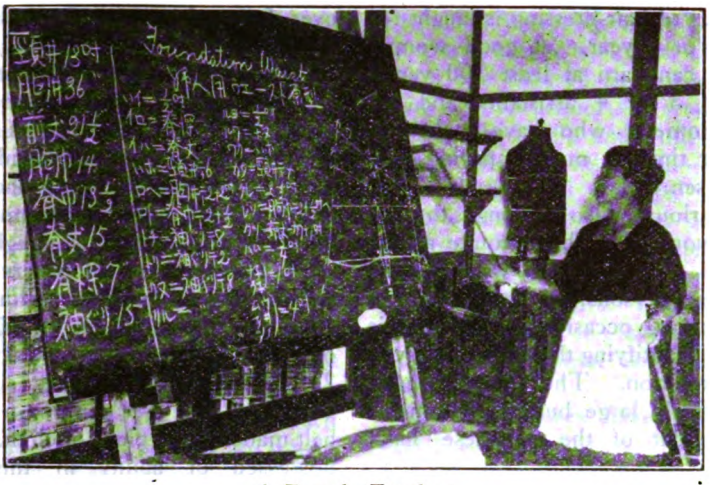

A Female Teacher

few assistants, if they are able and reputable. Usually, they get fee of 30-50 yen for a confinement although there is no fixed rate. The recent tendency among upper class ladies to enter hospitals has somewhat badly affected the first class midwives. They hold licenses as nurses accessorily, however, which ensure a good income for them.

Nurses belong either to hospitals or nurses' associations. They usually follow the course of being at first probationers in hospitals and studying then in the training schools for two years for the license examination, before they are qualified. The graduates from the hospital schools must work a few years in the hospitals. In hospitals, they are paid monthly 40-60 yen, matrons getting about 100 yen a month. The probationers receive monthly 16 yen for the first year and 20 yen for the second year. After the obligatory term of service, they usually join associations of nurses and go out nursing as members, getting daily 2.50-3.50 yen, of which 30 per cent. is paid to the associations. They receive gratuities from patients, and when these extras are added to their regular income their earnings come to 80-100 yen monthly.

Hair-dressers have perhaps the most remunerative of women's occupations, while they socially rank low. This has been a monopoly of women from ancient times. Their husbands have been hen pecked, serving their bread-winning wives like servants. There are about 150 styles of Japanese hair-dressing, of which only

A Japanese Hair-Dresser

about 5 are in practical use to-day. There are a number of female hair-dressers' schools in Tokyo and Osaka,

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where the art of hair-dressing is taught for six months or a year. A good woman hair-dresser can earn at least 300 yen a month with 3 or 4 assistants and 40 regular customers, who have their hair dressed four times a month, paying each time 30-50 sen.

Beauty-parlours also belong to the domain of women. This is quite a new occupation. They dress women and prepare their persons for weddings and other ceremonial occasions. The fee is 1-3 yen for beautifying the face and 5 yen for other attention. The capital needed is comparatively large but the income is better than that of the Japanese hair-dressers.

Beauty-Parlour Woman

Flower-arragement, the tea ceremony and Japanese music are taught by those who hold certificates granted by their masters, the *iyemoto* (the head-houses), after taking at least three years' lessons under them or their direct pupils. The entrance fee is 5 yen and the monthly tuition is 3-5 yen. In flower-arrangement and the tea ceremony an additional fee is charged for inducting the pupils into the first, second and third mysteries. Ordinarily, these masters get a monthly income of about 70 yen, but those who are most proficient and teach upper class people earn about 500 yen a month.

Foreign music teachers are paid better than those of Japanese music, and get over 5 yen for going for a lesson to the pupil's house.

The teaching of needle-work has been an occupation of genteel women since old times. Formerly, it was given individually, but the number of these individual teachers has diminished of late in proportion to an increase in the number of technical schools, where needle-work is taught. These individual teachers fill orders for sewing and make good earnings. The better the cloth the higher the fee is. 10-15 yen for one dress of *suso-moyo* (skirt-pattern), 2.00-2.50 yen for one silk kimono (wedded) and 3-5 yen for a *maru-obi* (a belt made of one piece of cloth.) Women possessed of ability in this line and diligence can support themselves.

As to foreign clothes, it takes about three years to qualify as a professional tailor, but it is easy to earn 30 yen monthly at the start with 3 to 6 months' training at the sewing machine. The income increases soon to about 50 yen.

Housemaids have an occupation unpopular with women, for they have to work all day at comparatively small wages, and the work of spinning hands and waitresses is preferred. A new occupation has been created to fill the want, called "hashutsu-fu," in large cities. They are open for engagement for certain fixed periods. They do the work of ordinary maids, and their regular

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daily wages are 1.50-2.00 yen for first class maids and 0.80-1.20 yen for assistant maids. Those attending sick persons earn 1.30-1.80 yen daily. They are busily engaged the year round and draw a monthly income of 40-50 yen, which is far better than is paid to ordinary housemaids. Women from the country generally take positions as clerks, if they are educated, and this position of day maids, if they are not educated.

Waitresses of cafes have a position offered to good looking girls of 16-20 years. They are not paid more than 25 yen to 50 yen a month, but they earn actually about 300 yen, as they are tipped handsomely by they patrons, especially when they serve in first class cafes in Asakusa and the Ginza. Some of them get no wages, only tips. But this is only in the most prosperous restaurants.

Models have a calling that did not exist before the Meiji era. They are paid 1.50-3.00 yen for about two hours. Some of them have three daily engagements and have a respectable income.

Miss Nobuko Koda was the first independent teacher of western music in Japan. She once taught at the Tokyo Academy of Music. Western music was introduced in Japan in 1880 by an American, who was engaged by the Education Department. Miss Koda learned to play the piano under this American at the age of 11, and later entered the Tokyo Aeamedy of Music, after graduation from which, she studied music in foreign lands. She was a professor at the academy until 1909. She is held in high estem.

The pioneer of women physicians in Japan was the daughter of Kenzan Nonaka, a senior retainer of the Tosa clan in pre-Restoration days. In 1884, women doctors were legally recognized in Japan, but for many years, no woman made a figure in the medical world. Later, Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka became the first prominent woman physician in Japan. She studied medicine at the Saiseigakusha, the only private medical college in existence in the Meiji era, under the late Mr. Tai Hasegawa. She was the but of ridicule, persecution and temptation in the comparatively backward society of the time. She endured and succeeded. She set up a small school for women doctors in Tokyo in 1900, and built it up to the present splendid institution—the Tokyo Women's Medical College. The school has produced 800 doctors and has 600 students. Its hospital is attended by 13 women doctors, a feature in the Japanese medical world. Mrs. Yoshioka must be praised as a leader in elevating the position of Japanese women and effecting their independence.

Kinema-actresses have an occupation eagerly sought after by "new women" of good appearance and physical beauty. Kinema men much prefer unexperienced girls, who can be employed at comparatively small wages and can be trained according to their own requirements.

A Movie-Actress

Such stars as Yoshiko Kawada, Nobuko Satsuki and Sumiko Kurishima earn monthly 300-500 yen. An unexperienced girl is paid 20-30 yen a month.

About thirty years ago typewriters were

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first imported into Japan. At first, none but foreign firms in Yokohama and Kobe used them. A school in Yokohama claims the honour of first teaching typewriting in Japan. Mrs. Michiko Sugita, called the greated typist in Japan, graduated from the school. Her present income is about 300 yen a month. She was married to Mr. S. Shioya upon whose cleath, she took to her present profession.

Japanese women are now self-awakened. They are eager to learn in order to achieve independence whether married or not. In the street cars of Tokyo in the morning the young women are nearly as many as the men.

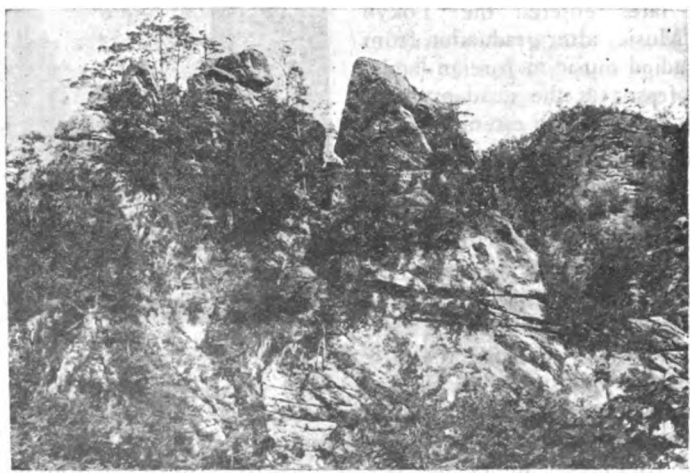
IN THE AIR

A man who was very proud of his herculean strength once arrogantly declared: "However adept one may be in jujutsu, he is no match for a man of really huge strength. Touched by my arm just for a moment, and he shall be unable to move even an inch."

Some of the pupils of a jujutsu master living in the neighbourhood, on hearing this, were indignant. They went to their master at once and told him about the man so haughty whom they all detested. The master said: "It is a secret of jujutsu to defeat even a man of a thousand men's strength by oneself alone with nobody's help. Bring that arrogant man before me and let us put him. Soon this would-be Hercules was brought to the jujutsu master. A bout was held between the two champions. The man of strength all at once seized the master in his grasp and lifted him up, saying:

"How about it? Your body will be smashed into pieces, if I throw you now onto the floor. Don't be so proud of your art hereafter." The jujutsu master, high in the air was as cool as a cucumber, and replied: "Here in lies our art. At the very moment when you try to throw me onto the floor, I will make use of the trick of *atemi*. Then you will be strangled Go on! Don't hesitate to throw me down!" The man of strength was in consternation, as he was afraid what would happen next. He dared neither to throw the antagonist down, or let him down slowly. At the end of his wits, he shrieked.

"Murder! murder!"



A Peak of Mount Kongo, Korea

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Peculiar and Characteristic Plants of Japan

By Dr. Mitsutaro Shirai Rigaku-hakushi

PECULIAR and characteristic plants grow in varions regions of the earth, such as the big tree of California; the cactus of Mexico; the eucalyptus of Australia; the cocoa-nut palm of the torpics, etc. Small in area as Japan is she has an abundance of peculiar and characteristic plants. Japan is noted for being rich in plants of the pinus and quercus dentata genus. While Europe has only six genera and ten species of plants belonging to this genus, North America twelve genera and China thirteen genera, Japan has sixteen genera.

Sugi or Cryptomeria japonica D. Don.

This plant is very common in the main islands of Japan. Those growing on the Island of Yaku, 90 miles south of Kagoshima, Kyushu, are the biggest. Some of the trees in the forests on this island reach the height of 30 to 40 meters and are 6 to 8 meters in circumference. Of those still alive life the biggest reach acircumference of 10 meters, while some stumps measure 16 te 18 meters in circumference. This tree much resembles the Californian big tree in outward appearance. The Japanese generally regard it as a sacred tree and mostly it is found in the compounds of shrines and temples. Sometimes they form an avenue along a highway, the most conspicuous example being the Nikko highway leading to the Shrine. There are also old trees in the grounds of the Nara Shrine and the esrand Shrines of Ise. Some of them are ten to twelve meters in circumference. Yeshino in Nara Province and a region along the Tenryu River in Totomi Province are famous for cryptomeria trees, while a noted forest of these trees is found in Ugo province. The timber is used in building and for making furniture. For the garden *Yawara-sugi* or Var. Elegans Mast and *Enko-sugi* or Var. Torta Mak. are popular, The cryptomeria which has stems in the shape of belts is named *Sekka-sugi* and is prized highly as a potted plant.

Icho or Ginkgo biloba L.

This tree is grown in the grounds of temples and shrines throughout the country but has never been seen growing wild. It is a discious plant and reaches a height of 26 to 30 meters and a circumference of 5 to 8 merers. The tree in the grounds of the Toshogu Shrine in Shiba Park, personally planted by the Third Tokugawa Shogun is 6 meters in circumference. The biggest tree of this kind Japanese territory is at Hokurai-ri, Nainanmen, Kaitoku-gun, Chusei-do Province, Korea. It measures 24 meters in circumference and is 40 meters in height.

Nagi or Podocarpus Nagi Zoll. et Morit.

This tree grows wild in Shikoku, Kyushu and the Loochoo Islands. There are many *Nagi* trees on Mt. Kasuga in Nara Province. They may have been cultivated there in olden times. They reach a height of 16 to 23 meters and a circumference of 1.3 to 2.5 meters. Its leaves are spear shape or oblong spear shape and have a dark green lustre. Its fruit is ball-shaped, 1.3. to 1.6 centimeters in diameter. The timber is light yellowish brown, soft and fine. Besides the common tree, there are varieties such as narrow-leafed, broad-leafed and dotted leafed. It is liked as a garden plant or potted plant.

Kaya or Torreya micifera S. et Z.

This is an endemic species in Japan, and does not grow on the Asiatic Continent. According to Mr. E. H. Wilson, it grows wild in the south-western provinces of Japan, and those north of Tokyo have been cultivated. They reach a height of 26 meters and a circumference of 5.5 meters. It is a discious plant and bears fruit oblong or egg-shaped, 2 to 2.5

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centimetes in length. The fruit is green when ripe and is purple only on the upper part. The seeds are rich in oil and are good to eat. The timber is pellow or light brown, flagrant and fine. As it is proof against moisture, it is used for bath-tubs and chess-boards.

Chosen-goyo or Pinus Koraienus S. et Z.

This tree grows wild in mountianous regions in the central part of Japan Proper. Mr. Mayr found this tree amongst the mountains of Kodzuke and Mr. Wilson in the range of Mt. Mitaké in Shinano Province. Besides, it grows wild on Mt. Yatsugatake in Shinano Province and Mt. Fuji. On the Asiatic Continent it is distributed over Korea and Manchuria. It reaches a height of 27 to 30 meters and 3 to 3.5 meters in circumference. Its ball fruit is large and measures 9 to 14 centimeters in length, egg-shaped or round, and rich in oil. The seeds are large and good to eat. Koreans are very fond of them.

Aka-matsu or Pinus densiflora S. et Z.

This plant grows in Kyushu, Shikoku and the northern part of the main island but does not grow wild in Hokkaido. As for the Continent of Asia, this tree is limited to Korea. This tree grows well in sterile soil, and is cultivated everywhere in Japan. Its height is 30 to 35 meters and its circumference 3 to 4 meters. It is utilized for house-building and as a garden tree. One of its varieties is called *Tanyo-sho*, the trunk of which diverges into many boughs, and is used as an ornamental garden tree. Besides, there is a variety named *Bandai-sho* which is stunted and branches off or is drooping. Some of these trees are golden leafed and very beautiful.

Kuro-matsu or Pinus Thunbergii Parl.

Kuro-matsu is distributed over Shikoku, Kyushu and the main island, particularly on the coast. At Miyajima in Aki Province and Matsushima, Rikuzen Province there are many trees of this kind. In Shiba Park and on the wall surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo there grow tall ones. Besides, along the highways of the Tokaido the Ou Route, etc., there are avenues of these trees some of which are very tall. It is also used as a garden tree. Of its varieties the weeping *Kuro-matsu*, the dottedleafed and singleleafed are most highly prized.

There are many other genera of Japanese pinus and quercus dentata such as Picea, *Tsuga*, Laria. Pseudotsuga, Abies. Sciodopyris, Thurjopsis, Thuja. Chamaecyparis, Juniperus, Taxus Cephalotaxus and other genera. These have each different shapes and character-istics. Some make fine forests and others are highly appreciated as garden trees. Besides the pinus and quervus dentata genus, those which grow bery tall are *Kusunoki* (camphor tree), *Shii* (passania), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Sernata), *Katsura* (cercidiphyllum japonicum), *Tochi* (horse chestnut), *Enoki* (celtis sinensis), etc.

Kusunoki or Cinnamum Camphpra Nees et Eberm.

This tree grows in Kyushu, Shikoku, Loochoo and Formosa, and is found south of Tokyo on the main island. When old it reaches a considerable height. Although they are cut down while young, because they are used in the manufacture of camphor, some which were protected in the grounds of shrines and temples have reached a taemendous height. For instance, one in the grounds of the Hachiman Snrine in Gamo-mura, Hayara-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture, is 27 meters in height and 22.3 meters in cicumference. Those in the grounds of the Wake Shrine in the town of Atami, Takata-gun, Shidzuoka Prefecture have a height of 18.2 to 33.6 meters and a cicumference of 18.2 meters.

Shii or Passania cuspidata Oerst.

This tree is distributed from the central part to the south-western regions of the main islands. One at Irazu, Beppu-mura, Takaoka-gun, Kochi Prefecture, reaches the height of 16.3 meters and has a circumference of 13.2 meters, and that in the grounds of the Hayashizato Hachiman Shrine in Tomioku-mura, Ishikawa-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture, attains 12.4 meters in height and 12.4 meters in circumference.

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Keyaki or Zelkowa serrata Mak.

This grows in the main island. Shikoku and Kyushn. The timber is light brown, hard and fine-grained. It is suitable to make tables, floons and posts. One in the grounds of the Kumano Shrine in Shigeno-mura, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano Prefecture, reaches the height of 18.18 meters and the circumference of 15.15 meters, while a *Keyaki* growing in Takase, Kamisashi-mura, Kita-Aidzu-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, is 27.2 meters in height and 12.7 meters in circumference.

Katsura or Cericiphyllum japonicum S. et Z.

The *Katsura* is found in the main island, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido. One in the grounds of the Amedaki Shrine in Okaya-mura, Iwami-gun, Tottori Prefecture, reaches the height of 30.9 meters while its circumference is 15.1 meters.

Tochi or Aeseculus turbinata Bl.

This tree is found in the main island, Shikoku, Kyushu and Formesa. One at Gyokuryu-men, Koyo-gun, Zenra-Nando Prefecture, in Korea reaches a height of 18.1 meters and a circumference of 13.1 meters.

Among flowering trees is the *Yamazakura* or wild cherry, peculiar to Japan. The wild cherry is classified into *Shiro-Yamazakura* (Prunus mutabilis Miyoshi) and *Beni-Yamazakura* (Prunus sachalinenssi Fr. Schm.) The former grows wild in mountainous regions in the central and southern parts of Japan and has white flowers. The latter is found in mountaionus regions in the central and northern parts of the country and has red flowers. Mr. Miyoshi classifies *Shiro-Yamazakura* into 62 different varieties and *Beni-Yamazakura* into 7 varieties. Besides, there is in Japan a cherry which is cultivated at home. Its scientific name is Prunus serrulata Lindl. and it is divided into many varieties, such as white flowered, red flowered, green flowered, hairy, fragrant, chrysanthemum flowered, broomboughed, etc. Mr. Miyoshi classifies this kind into 61 varieties. Besides these there are *Someyoshino* (Prunus jedoensis Matsum.) and *Higan-zakura* (Prunus Itosakura Sieb.) Both are planted in parks, private gardens and along roads, being highly prized as a national flower of Japan.

Among plants of singular shape, for instance, weeping plants, there are many kinds which are curious. A weeping bamboo is found in the grounds of the Saihoji Temple in Toyano, Toyano-mura, Naka-Kambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture. This belongs to the *Hachiku* or Phylostachys puberula Munro genus. A weeping chest-nut tree (Castanea sativa Mill.) is found on Mt. Asahi in Nishiuchi-mura, Chiisagata-gun, Nagano Prefecture, while a weeping *Enoki* (Celtis sinensis Pers.) grows in front of the Yakushi-do gatine in Araya, Higashiuchi-mura, Chiirasha-gun, Nagano Prefecture. The trees is 10 meters in height and 1.6 meters in circumference. Besides, there are weeping plum-trees (Prunus Mume S. et Z.) weeping peach-trees (Prunus Persia S. et Z.) and weeping *Hikanzakura* (Prunus Itosakura Sieb.)

The *Enshu* or Sophora japonica L. does not grow wild in Japan; those which now grow have been transplanted from China. Some of the trees of this kind grow spindle-shaped gnarla as a result of the parasite rust fungus named Uromyces truncicola P. Henn. On branches of Pinus densiflora P. Thurbergii often grow ball-shaped gnarls which are made by the parasite rust fungus called Cronartium quercuum Miyabe. The cankers frequently growing on the trunks of *Momi* or Abies firma S. et Z., are produced by the parasite of fungii named Dasyscypha abieticola P. Henn. The *Somei-Yoshino* (Prunus jedoensis Matsum.) not infrequently have Tengu-no-su or witches' brooms on the branches. This is caused by the parasite fungii called Taphura cerasi Sadeb. The *Kashi* or quercus species also have witches' brooms on the branchei, consed by the parasite microstroma ulbum soco. var. japonicum P. Henn.

The following garden plants are peculiar to Japan and are of many varieties:—

Adnis amurensis: Prunus Mume;

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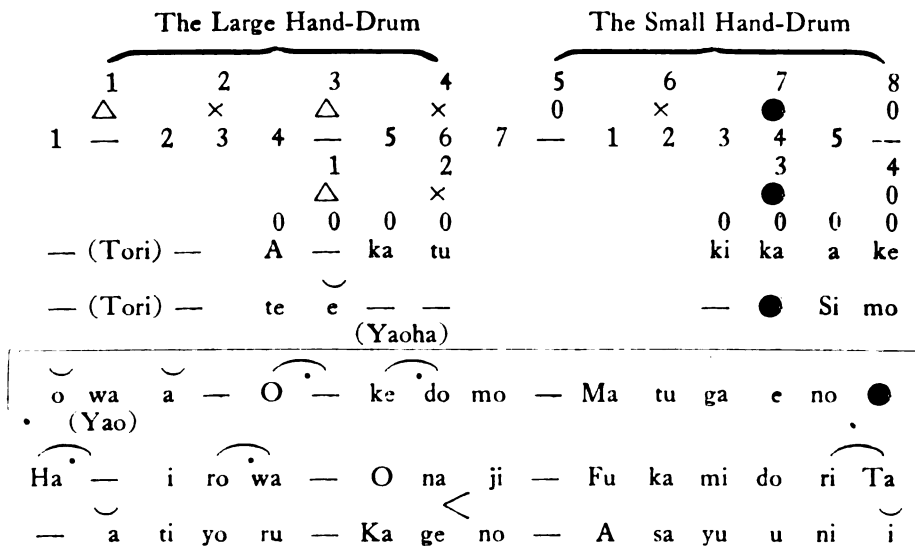
"Takasago" of the No Drama

By Mark King

THE "Takasago" is a drama about Tomonari, the Aso Shinto-Priest in Higo Province, who was inspired by the afflatus of the Twin-Pines, the Sumi-Yoshi and the Takasago, during spring, at the Bay of Takasago in Harima Province. He afterwards had the revelation concerning the marvellous efficacy of the God Sumi-Yoshi at the Bay of Sumi-Yoshi in Settsu Province. This was written by Séami. This drama belongs to the First Dance and the Interior Class No. I., and its month is February (the lunar calendar).


The Large Hand-Drum
The Small Hand-Drum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
△ × △ × 0 × ● 0
1 — 2 3 4 — 5 6 7 — 1 2 3 4 5 — —
1 2 3 4
△ × ● 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
— (Tori) — A — ka tu ki ka a ke
— (Tori) — te e — — — ● Si mo
(Yaoha)
o wa a — O — ke do mo — Ma tu ga e no ●
(Yao)
Ha — i ro wa — O na ji — Fu ka mi do ri Ta
— a ti yo ru — Ka ge no — A sa yu u ni i

Prunus persica; Thea japonica: Thea Sacanqua; Iris laveigata; Nelumbo nucifer; Primula cortusoides; Paeonia Montan; Paeonia albiflora; Rhododendron; Phrrbitis: Chrysanthemum, etc. These are representative of from scores to several hundred varieties, which all display peculiar and characteristic forms, and colours, very attractivo to the eye.

A Long Sword

There was once a widespread story to the effect that there lived a samurai in Kodzuke Province having an extremely long sword and many people, from the neighbouring provinces, on purpose visited him to see the famous sword making the long trip merely out of curiosity.

One of these visitors said to the wife of the samurai, whom he found at home:

"I have come here only for the purpose of seeing the famous long sword. Will you please let me have a glance at it?"

The wife replied:—

"How sorry I am for you! I How regret it, but my husband left here for Yedo yesterday. If you had arrived here only a few hours ago, you would at least have been able to see the end of the sword on the horizon over there."

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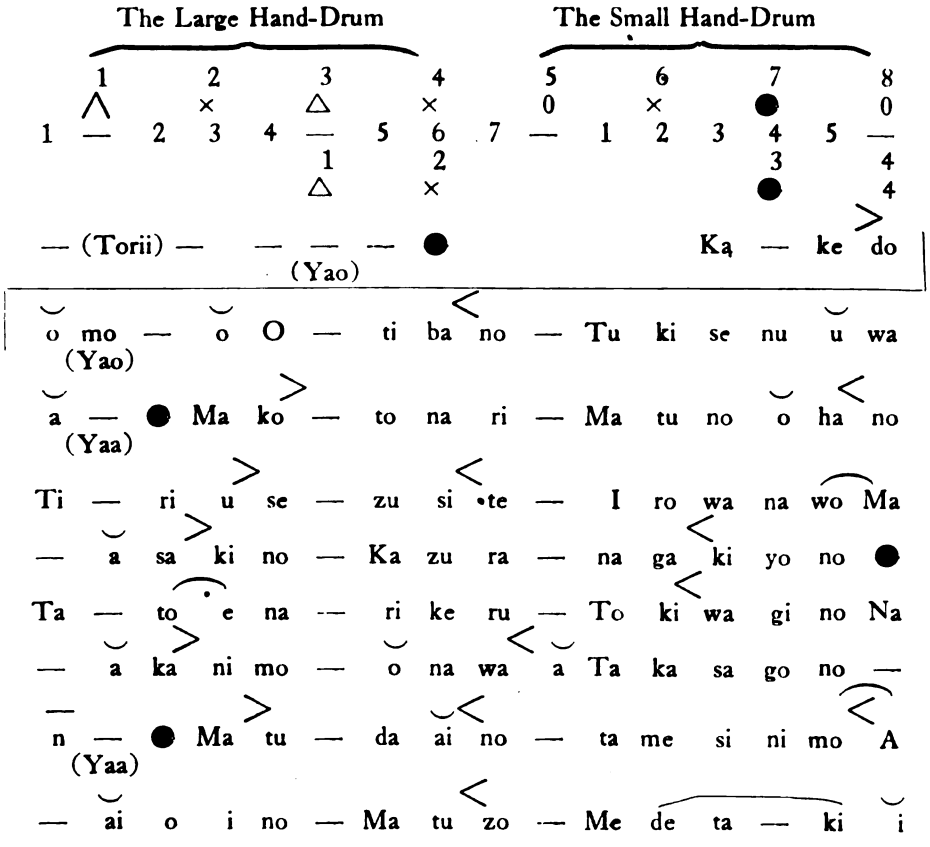
The Large Hand-Drum
The Small Hand-Drum
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1 — 2 3 4 — 5 6 7 — 1 2 3 4 5 —
— (Torii) — — — — Ka — ke do
(Yao)
o mo — o O — ti ba no — Tu ki se nu u wa
(Yao)
a — Ma ko — to na ri — Ma tu no o ha no
(Yaa)
Ti — ri u se — zu si te — I ro wa na wo Ma
— a sa ki no — Ka zu ra — na ga ki yo no
Ta — to e na — ri ke ru — To ki wa gi no Na
— a ka ni mo — o na wa a Ta ka sa go no —
n — Ma tu — da ai no — ta me si ni mo A
(Yaa)
— ai o i no — Ma tu zo — Me de ta — ki i

The dawn is near,
And the hoar-frost falls
On the pine-tree twigs;
But its leaves' dark green
Suffer no change.
Morning and evening
Beneath its shade
The leaves are swept away,
Yet they never fail.
True it is
That these pine-trees
Shed not all their leaves;
Their verdure remains fresh
For ages long,
As the Masaki's trailing vine;
Even amongst evergreen trees—
The emblem of unchangeableness—
Exalted is their fame of the "Takasago"
As a symbol to the end of time—
The fame of the pine-treets that have grown old together.

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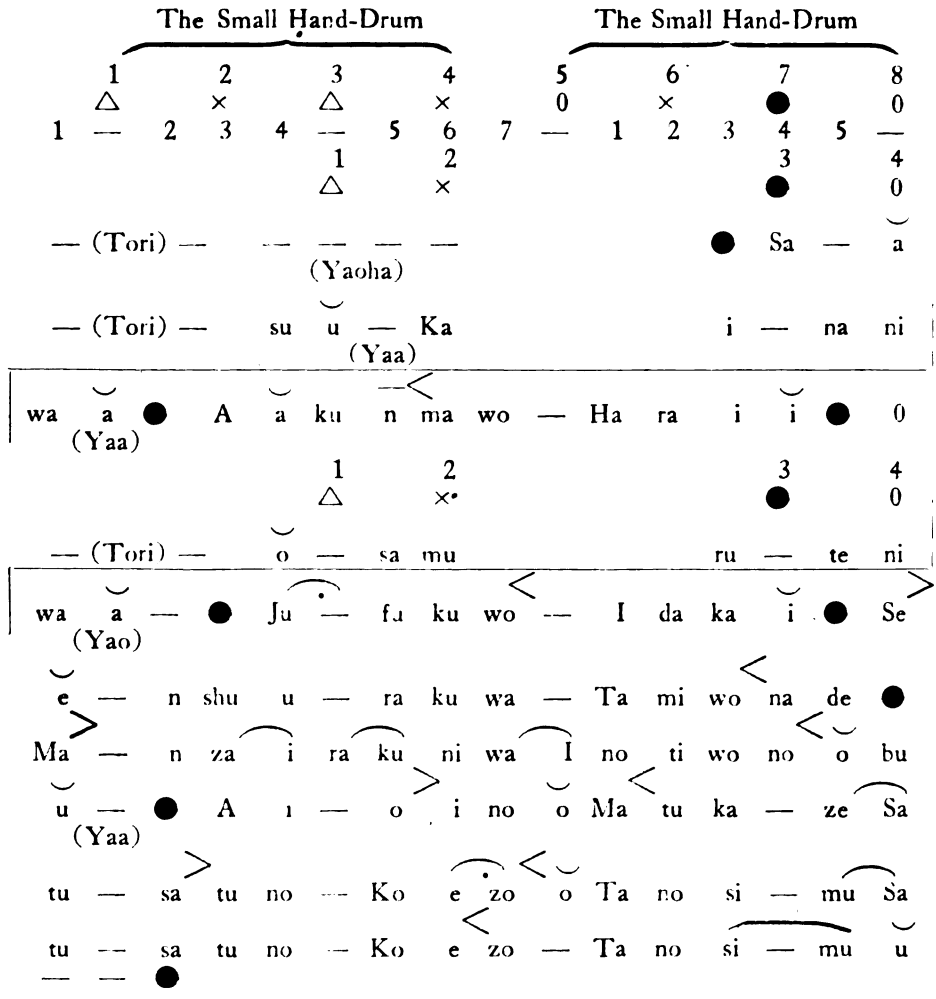
The Small Hand-Drum
The Small Hand-Drum
(Tori)
(Yaoha)
(Tori)
(Yaa)
wa a A a ku n ma wo Ha ra i i
(Yaa)
(Tori)
o sa mu ru te ni
wa a Ju fu ku wo I da ka i Se
(Yao)
e n shu u ra ku wa Ta mi wo na de
Ma n za i ra ku ni wa I no ti wo no o bu
u A i o i no o Ma tu ka ze Sa
(Yaa)
tu sa tu no Ko e zo o Ta no si mu Sa
tu sa tu no Ko e zo Ta no si mu u

And from now on, world without end,
The extended arms of the dancing maidens
Will dispel noxious influences;
Their hands folded to rest in their bosoms
Embrace all good fortune;
The hymn of a thousand autumns
Will draw down blessings on the people,
And the song of ten thousand years
Prolong our soverign's life.
And all the while
The voice of the breeze,
As it blows through the pines
That grow old together,
Will yield us delight.

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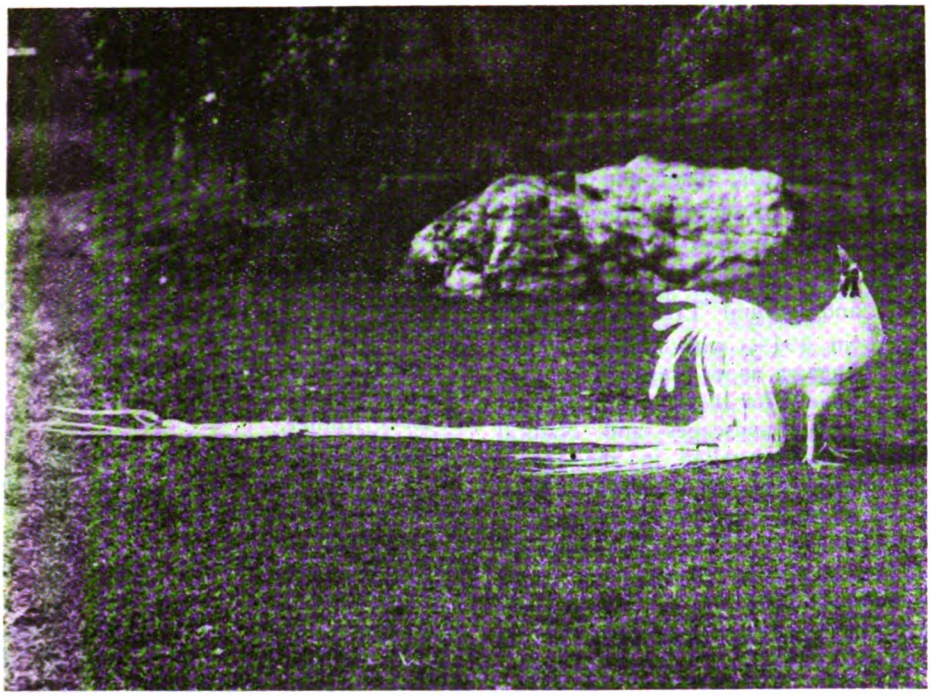

Onagadori, or A Long Tailed Fowl (Fig 12)

A Group of Cranes, Yashiromura, Yamaguchi Prefecture (Fig. 1)

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Birds as Natural Treasures of Japan

By Nagamichi Kuroda

IN European and American countries certain animals, plants and minerals are permanently preserved in their natural state as natural treasures. In Japan, too, a Society for Preserving Landscapes and Historic and Natural Treasures was established in 1914, with Marquis Yorimichi Tokugawa as its president, and in 1919 a Society for Investigation of Historic Relics, Landscapes and Natural Treasures was installed in the Home Affairs Department, of which the Home Minister was appointed President.

In this article I will describe the Japanese birds which have already been specified as natural treasures.

The birds specified since 1921 are the following eleven:—

(1) Cranes-Yashiro-mura, Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture (Region where thev flock).

(2) Cranes-Akune-mura, Demizu-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture (Region where the birds flock).

(3) Japanese storks-Tsuruyama, Idzushi-gun, Hiogo Prefecture (Breeding place).

(4) Lidth's Jays—Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture.

(5) Black-tailed Gulls—Kabushima, Sannohe-gun, Aomori Prefecture (Breeding place).

(6) Black-tailed Gulls—Fumishima, Hinokawa-gun, Shimane Prefecture (Breeding place).

(7) Swans-Higashi-Tsugaru, Aomori Prefecture (Region where they flock).

(8) Tristram's Woodpeckers—Tsushima, Nagasaki Prefecture (Region where they live).

(9) Japanese Ptarmigans—the Japanese Alps region.

(10) Long-tailed Fowls-Tosa, Koehi Prefecture.

(11) Chinese Magpies—Fukuoka and Saga Prefectures (Regions where they live).

Japanese Cranes

Of the cranes which have come over to Japan since olden times the following six species are well known:—

Tancho (Japanese Cranes or Manchurian (Cranes Megalornis japonensis)—P. L. S. Müller.

This is most widely known: covered with snowy white feathers, with greyish black around the neck, a beautiful red crown and black tertiaries behind the wings: the wings thus cover the white tail when they are folded.

Kurotsuru (Eastern Common Cranes; Magalornia Grus Lilfordi)—Sharpe. This crane is covered with grey feathers, with a red crown on the head. They are of the same species as those commonly called cranes in Europe, being however distinguished as a subspecies.

Nabetsuru (Hooded Cranes; Magalornis Monarchus)—Temmink.

This species is smaller than the above two. It is covered with greyish black feathers, while its crown is a little reddish. Its head and neck are white.

Manadzuru (White-necked Cranes; Pseudogeranus Vipio)—Pallas.

This is rather big; covered with greyish white feathers, while its head and occiput are white. It has red exposed parts on its face, and light grey wings.

Sodegurodzuru (Siberian White Cranes; Sarcogeranus Leucogeranus).—Pallas.

This is a little bigger, covered with white feathers. It has a red face and black flight feathers.

Anehadzuru (Demoiselle Cranes; Anthropoides Virgo)—Linnaeus.

This is the smallest crane, with greysh plumage. The front of its head is black, while there is a long white tuft behind its eyes.

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Of the above six species, the commonest cranes which have immigrated to Japan since olden days are the hooded cranes and white-necked cranes, and it seems that Japanese cranes (Tancho) have rather been rare. As to the remaining three species, they have seldom comei over to Japan. Before the Restoration cranes were adequately protected, whereas they now come rarely, owing to the indiscriminate shooting of them throughout the country, except in two regions, Akune-mura, Kagoshima Prefecture, and Yashiro-mura, Yamaguchi Prefecture, which are regularly visited by flocks of them still at a certain period of the year, thanks to the old custom of taking care of them still prevailing. Cranes should be carefully preserved, and the above two regions were specified, above all, as "famous places where these birds flock" by the Home Department on March 3 1921 in its Notification No. 38. Thanks to the protection thus given by the Government they have of late begun to increase in numbers; in Kagoshima Prefecture some hundred and fifty or sixty of them are seen and about sixty or seventy in Yamaguchi Prefecture. (See Fig. 1).

Hooded cranes and white-necked cranes seem to be immigrating to Japan across the sea, some into Kagoshima and others into Yamaguchi, through Korea from from Eastern Siberia and Manchuria where they breed. Toward the end of October every year they come over to Kagoshima in small flocks, and they arrive in Yamaguchi a little earlier, towards the middle of October. The season for their departure is the beginning of March every year.

It is for the purpose of spending winter that these cranes come to Japan. People who visit the two regions to see them increase every year. Cranes pick up food, alighting in paddy-fields or farms, instead of in trees. Their food consists of rice-hulls, shoots, roots, berries, aquatic mollusca, insects and small reptiles. They are especially fond of river snails. They eat loaches, but what they prefer is vegetables. In the daytime they search for food and go to roos in the evening, in bare rocky mountains commanding a good view, most likely for the purpose of watching for enemies. Thanks to the efforts for preserving them we are able to see these graceful birds in large flocks flying in the azure or flocking in paddy-fields.

Japanese Storks

Japanese storks belong to the Ciconiidae species, and are scientifically named ciconia, ciconia boyciana Swinhoe. They apparently resemble the cranes we have described above in form, but in scientific classification they are nearer herons. They are covered with white feathers, with black wing-coverts and flight feathers. The bill is mostly black, while the exposed parts around the eyes and legs are dark red. From olden times on they seem to have been abundant in Japan, even in Tokyo they built their nests on the roofs of several temples, but those which were in Tokio were all exterminated, meeting the same fate as the cranes. However, in a place popularly called Tsuruyama (Stork, Mountain) in Idzushi-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, there are still to-day some twenty or thirty storks, and they are breeding rapidly year after year. While European storks "migrate those of Japan remain in the same region all the year round, though a small number may move about. Tsuruyama was specified by the Government on the 3rd of March 1921 as a "famous region where these birds breed."

All the birds belonging to the crane species lay their eggs in the earth, but storks build their nests exclusively in trees. (See Fig. 2). The stork's nest built in pine trees in Idzushi, Hyogo Prefecture, is about one meter in diameter, making a shallow cup in shape. The stork lays from three to five eggs, white in colour and about 76 by 58 millimeters in size, per clutch. The breeding season is from March to about the end of June each year. The parent bird catches food which she gives the nestlings. This species generally chooses animal matter as food; such as insects, small fishes, frogs, reptiles, fields-mice, etc. Cranes emit

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loud cries, but storks merely make a great chattering with their big bills in the breeding season.

Lidth's Jays of Amami-Oshima

The Lidth's Jay is a bird belonging to the corvidae species. Its only habitation is Amami-Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture, and it is of one genus and one species. The scientific name is Lalocitta lidthi (Bonaparte). The lidth's jay is of almost the same size as a Japanese jay; its head, wings and tail are bright blue, while its back and under parts are covered with reddish chestnut colored feathers. Around its throat it has white lines which can be distinctly seen, and at the end of its wings and tail there are white feathers. It is a very beautiful bird. (See Fig. 3) The Lidth's jay was specified, with the crane and Japanese stork, on March 3, 1921 as a natural treasure, because it is a remarkable species famous as a native of Japan and found no where else.

This species was for the first time introduced to the scientific world by Mr. Bonaparte in 1850. When Mr. Bonaparte made his report on this bird, he only described Japan as its habitat. But in 1904 the late Mr. Allan Owston, a Yokohama resident, caught it in Amami-Oshima, and since then its home has been definitely known.

This bird, like the Japanese jay, inhabits woods, and according to Mr. Seinosuke Uchida, its breeding-season is from the beginning of February to the end of March, during which it builds its nest in a hollow of a tree, and it is an interesting phenomenon that the eggs of this species are light blue and are not dappled. The number af eggs in one clutch is from three to five. Its food consists of the seeds of the Pasania and a small quantity of insects. It is said to eat sweet potatoes sometimes. Before the Great War the skins of this species were exported to Europe and America to the amount of several hundred to several thousand annually, as they are used to trim women's hats. This species is not yet extinct, but if the protection had not been extended as above mentioned, it is certain that the bird would become extinct, since its habitat is so limited.

Black-tailed Gulls

This bird belongs to the Laridae, and is scientifically called Larus Crassirostris Vieillot. The adult is larger than the common black-headed gull. Its bill and legs are red, and on its tail-feathers distinctly seen black bands, by which this species can be distinguished from other kinds. The black-headed gull is a migratory bird, but the black-tailed gull is a native of Japan, where it breeds and does not go far even in winter, flying to Formosa or Amoy, China, at the farthest. In other words, it is a native of the East. This species inhabits small isles in flocks on the Pacific side as well as along the coacts of the Sea of Japan. As it has narrow distribution, Kabushima in Aomori Prefecture and Fumishima in Shimane Prefecture, its breeding grounds are protected by law. Kabushima is a short distance from the shore, and it is a beautiful sight during the breeding season to see the island white with tremendous flocks of those gulls, (See Fig. 4) It is especially interesting at the beginning of summer. They arrive at Kabushima about the equinoctial week of spring, lay eggs during the month of May and hatch them at the end of the month. The nest is built in a depression in the ground or among rocks, and is covered with a little hay. The number of eggs is two or three, sometimes but very rarely four. The ground colour of the eggs is yellowish gray or light olive spotted with blackish brown or yellowish brown dapples. The sie of the eggs is about 65 × 44 millimeters. (See Fig. 5). The hatching occupies about three weeks. The nestlings grow up from the beginning of July to the end of August and then fly away. It is a curious sight to see the young being trained for flight. They first flap their wings on the ground and try to fly, but soon fall to the ground after flying to the height of about one or two feet, then they try again and again, until they learn. The young bird is entirely different from the adult in the colour of feathers;

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at the beginning they are covered with down, and gradually their back gets smoky black and the edges of the wings get light brown. (See Fig. 6). The gulls seen in Tokyo Bay during summer are all black-tailed. We see some black gulls among the flocks of white adults; those black gulls are the young.

This specie's principal food is sardines, small cuttle-fish, small crustacea, worms and insects.

Swans at Kominato, Aomori

There are two kinds of swans which migrate to Japan. Ohakucho or Wooper swans, Olor cygnus (Linnaeus), is and Hakucho or Eastern Bewick's swans, Olor bewikii minor (Key & Blas.) is the other. The former is covered with white feathers, the bill is yellow at the base and the yellow part extends up to under the nasal orifice. The latter also is covered with white feathers, but it is rather smaller than the former and the yellow part of the bill is limited to the bast. (See Fig. 7).

Of the above two kinds of swans, wooper swans are more found in Japan than Eastern Bewick's swans. Although the neighbourhood of Tokyo and Teganuma there were visited in the past by a considerable number of swans, their number has decreased of late. However so many birds flock in winter to Kominato, Aomori Prefecture, even today, that the surface of the sea looks is white with them. (See Fig. 8) The reason is that not only has it been prohibited there to catch the swans, which the local people worshipped as messengers of the Shrine, but also they have been carefully protected. It is a graceful sight as in the case of the flocks of cranes in Yamaguchi and Kagoshima Prefectures, to see these swans flying over the sea. Though the swans do not breed in our country, they are justly entitled to be protected. No wonder that the Government specified Kominato for protection on March 8, 1922.

The swans generally inhabit lakes and rivers, but in winter they flock together on the coast. Those domesticated make us think they are quiet birds, but when they fly in flocks they make trumpet like cries, peculiar to them. Wild swans are timid as well as dainty. Their principal food consists of aquatic plants' roots, aquatic insects and their larvae, and they very seldom eat fish. They breed in Siberia about the month of May. The young are covered with greyish brown down and are not beautiful.

Kitataki or Woodpeckers in Tsushima

Kitataki or woodpeckers, Thriponax richardsi (Trstram) are scientifically classfied as the picidae family. Of those inhaviting Japan woodpeckers in Tsushima are the largest, with the Kumagera or Japanese great black woodpeckers in Hokkaido. Kitataki are covered with black feathers, their underparts and rump are white: the male has a red head and cheeks while the female has no such red. (See Fig. 9). Their distribution is limited to Tsushima and Korea, so far as is known. Those in Japan are the remnant of the birds which imigrated to Tsushima in ancient times when Tsushima was still connected with the Korean Peninsula by land. Therefore, they are rare birds. Although there still remain a fair number of these birds, they are now in danger of extinction on the island of Tsushima, owing to indiscriminate shooting to meet the demand abroad for specimens of their skins, in 1896—1901. On October 12, 1922 they were specified as "rare birds in Eastern Asia" to be carefully protected and preserved.

This species inhabits only vast thick forests. They scream kia kia while in flight, and in the forest kiaa kiaa. When their cries are high they can be heard for about twenty miles. One can easily lacate them from their screaming together with the noise they make in pecking at bark of trees, but if one approaches them, they stop screaming and hide among the leaves. In most cases they do not emit more than one cry in one tree and fly over to another tree. In cloudy weather or in a slight rain Thristram's woodpeckers are most active. At dawn they search for foon in a dense fog, flying from tree to

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tree, in the daytime they seem to lurk in the dark and when the dusk approaches they make their appearance again. This bird sometimes hops down on the ground. Sometimes we find a hole as large as a tray in the trunk of a tree, made by a woodpecker, This hole is not necessarily made for getting food but for laying eggs in it. The number of eggs is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be four, in consideration of those of allied species. The cotour of the woodpecker's eggs is supposed to be lustrous snowy white and the breeding season is most likely April and May.

Thristram's woodpeckers generally eat various kinds of insects. In most cases they make a hole in a rotten trunk and pick insects from it. Sometimes they make holes in the trunks of young trees, but this is ascribed to their habit of sharpening the abraded edge of their bill and not for food. I also am of this opinion.

Raicho or Japanese Ptarmigans in the Japanese Alps

Japanese ptarmigans belong to the Tetraonidae family, their scientific name being Lagopas mutus japonicas Clark. They are considered a subspecies of the European ptarmigans. This bird changes the colour of its feathers in summer and winter; in summer it is apparetly black, vermiculated with brown lines on the back and with white feathes on the wings and lower breast. (See Fig. 10). The female is more yellow. However when winter comes both the male and female change the colour of the whole body to snowy white, with black remaining on the larger part of the tail. The male still retains black on the lores. This change of colour in summer and winter does not occur all of sudden, but gradually. Accordingly the autumn plumage as well as the spring plumage grows after all; in other words, the plumage in the interval between summer and winter makes its appearance in many different stages. This bird has hair on its legs and toes.

In Japan the ptarmigan never migrates to any farther region, fixing its home exclusively in the Japanese Alps. The ptarmigan living in Chishima in the northern part of Japan is of a different subspecies from that of the Japanese Alps ptarmign. As it is not intelligent it is often caught during the summer by the Alpsclimbers. Since ancient times the ptarmigan has been protected by religious faith, thanks to which it has survived to the present day. But, in comparison with the past, the number has decreased. The patrmigan was specified as a natural treasure on October 12 1922.

Ptarmigans are all in all mountain birds; besides, they do not live except at the snow line. Mostly they inhabit rocky mountains very high apove the sea level, except when the weather is bad, on which occasion they fly down a little. They build their nests and lay eggs in a depression in mountaineous regions toward May and June. They lay their eggs in a nest made of twigs and grass. As to the number of the eggs, it is unknown, but is presumed to be more than seven or eight. The eggs are olive, with dark reddish brown or dark brown fine dapples, the size being about 46 × 33 millimeters. (See Fig. 11). The ptarmigan eats tender roots, seeds and berries.

Onagadori or long-tailed Fowls of Tosa

This long-tailed fowl of Tosa Province is a breed of the domestic fowl, but has the peculiarity of its very long tail feathers. This curious fowl is not a native of Japan. There was such a fowl in Korea according to Korean tradition. It is supposed that this species originated in Korea and was improved in Tosa after having migrated there, so that Tosa is today considered as the home of this bird. In Japan, as the fowl was first bred in Shinohara-mura, Nagaoka-gun, it is popularly called "Shinohara-to."

In order to tame this fowl, one gives it food and water in vessels just beside the perch in a tall cage. The lower part of the cage is made as dark as possible so that the bird will not alight on the ground. Once every morning the owner of the fowl winds up its tail and lets it hop about, while the owner holes its

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tail high. The tail sometimes reaches from ten to more than fifteen feet. (See Fig. 12). In foreign countries this fowl is highly prized. On account of strict into incests the long-tailed fowl has less productive power than any other domestic fowls, only a very few number out of the eggs laid being hatched. In these circumstances, this curious fowl is worth while to be preserved as one of the most precious natural monuments, as a domestic animal peculiar to Japan, and on October 12th 1922 it was specified by the home department as a natural monument. Thanks to this means of protection, it is expected that a far better breed will be obtained in future. In Tosa, there are Totenkoo and Sagawa-too (domestic fowl of Sagawa-mura, Takaoka-gun, Tosa Province), both resemblant to the long-tailed fowi, while we can find, on the contrary, small Uzura-chabo or quail-bantams, who have no tail at all. These curious animals are also to be prized highly as natural monuments.

Kasasagi or Chinese Magpies in Northern Kyushu

The magpie belong to the Corvidae Family, and is scientifically called Pica pica sericea Gould. The upper part of its body is covered with beautiful black feathers with greenish purple luster. Its loin is of metallic luster, while it has white scapulars and lower breast. The inner webs of its flight feathers are also white, and the tail is long and black with metallic luster. (See Fig. 13). This species is distributed over Korea, Manchuria, China, Formosa, the island of Hainan and reaches as far as Upper Burmah. In Japan they are only found in a small northern part of Kyushu, except Korea and Formosa. It is most likely that they were first introduced to Japan when the Great Taicoon sent the expeditionary troops to Korea in the olden times. This is the reason why they are found in some part of Fukuoka Prefecture, smaller parts of Saga and Nagasaki Prefectures, Originally the Chinese magpie is a non-migratory bird, so that it does nct move its habitatian any farther than it was first immigrated. The magpie finds its enemy in crows.

The breeding season of this species is April, and it is usual that the male and female live together. Its nest is built of twigs, clay, pieces of paper. rags, hair, etc., which is of a bulky domed structure. The number of eggs of a clutch is six or seven. The eggs are black in their ground colour and finely dappled with light pale, light purple and brown spots. The size of the eggs is 35×23 millimeters. This bird eats insects,. small mammals, eggs, young birds, fishes, etc., and as to vegetable food, seeds of persimmons, grapes-pears, egg-apples, etc. are generally taken. For this reason, this bird is harmful to human beings in some respects, while it is useful to them on the other hand, and it makes no harm at all to preserve them in Northern Kyushu, in a small number. Therefore, this species was specified as a natural monument on October 12, 1922 on the ground that it is a famous animal beyond the sphere of domestic animals which first immigrated from a foreign land and is still left in a wild condition.

The above is all about the birds at present specified by the Japanese Government as natural monuments of the nation, to which the readers' special attention is invited for minute observation of their lives, methods of protecting and multiplying them and others. If they were mere artificial monuments they might be remade again by human power and ability. However, a natural product, once got extinct on this earth, shall never be reproduced; it would be beyond human power. In this sense, it must be brought home to everybody how precious these rare birds are for our nation.

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Fish-Hatching in Japan

FISH-HATCHING is a source of pride to Japan in largeness of production, in importance of prospects and in advancement of science.

It is conducted in fresh and salt water, and its yearly production comes to the quantity of 97,696,230 *kwamme* valued at 65,391,429 yen. Divided according to fresh and salt water, figures are as follow:—

1. Fresh Water:
   a. For Profit 2,712,903 *kwamme* Valued at 9,906,877 Yen
   b. By Public Bodies 12,976,442 *kwamme* Valued at 26,566,119 Yen
2. Sea Water:
   c. For Profit 18,241,667 *kwamme* Valued at 9,764,708 Yen
   d. By Public Bodies 63,765,218 *kwamme* Valued at 19,153,725 Yen

Fresh Water Hatching for Profit—The young are given silkworms, pupa, shell-fish, etc. as food. Sometimes, they are reared in paddy-fields, ponds and marshes. They are chiefly carp, eels, trout, gray mullet, gibels, goldfish and turtles. There are in Japan 100,960 hatcheries covering a total area of 104,-490,961 *tsubo*.

The yearly production of eels comes to 903,516 *kwamme* valued at 5,331,126 yen. Shizuoka and Aichi Prefectures are the most important places of eel breeding, where the yearly production per *tsubo* amounts to 500 *monmme* to 2 *kwamme*. Carp are extensively reared in the country, and their yearly production stands at 1,504,586 *kwamme* valued at 3,617,105 yen. In Gumma Prefecture, it is easy to rear 80 *kwamme* per *tsubo* a year by the running water system. The yearly pro duction of gray mullet reaches 168,447 *kwamme* valued at 403,172 yen, that of trout 22,455 *kwamme* valued at 38,051 yen, that of turtles 2,186 *kwamme* valued at 70,561 yen and that of others 111,713 *kwamme* valued at 446,862 yen.

Fresh Water Fish-Rearing by Public Bodies.—They young are put out in public waters, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc. by prefectures, districts, cities, towns, villages, prefectural fishery experimental stations, prefectural, district or town fishery associations and fishery guilds.

They are principally sweet-fish, white-bait, salmon, tront, *amago*, *himemasu*, river trout, *yamame*, river shell-fish, shrimps, and prauns. There are 78 hatcheries of salmon, where about 170,000 parent fish spawn; and 210,000,000 young are reared. Trout are hatched at 16 places, where there are 30,000 parent fish spawning 6,000,000. Sweet-fish have 29 hatcheries, where 300,000,000 are spawned.

Lake Biwa is the biggest of the lakes where fish are reared. It covers an area of 69,206 *chobu*. Since 1907, 8,000,000 young carp and 1,000,000 young trout have been put in to it for breeding, and the present yearly production amounts to 800,000 *kwamme* valued at 2,000,000 yen. Next comes Kasumiga-ura, which covers 24,246 *chobu*. Since 1913, 1,000,-000 young carp and 600,000,000 young pond-smith have been put in to it for breeding, and its yearly production stands at 1,000,000 *kwamme* valued at 1,500,000 yen. There are many other lakes, where fish are hatched.

The Toyohashi Fish-Hatchery belongs to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where the rearing of warm

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water fish is being studied. Another official hatchery is at Kizaki, where the breeding of cold water fish is under study. There are also hatcheries in Hokkaido and Aomori, Shiga, Ibaraki, Niigata, Ishikawa, Saga and Akita Prefectures.

Salt Water Production for Profit. —This is carried on mostly at beaches and shallows in bays. There are at present 7,879 such places in Japan with a total area of 165,652,057 *tsubo* and a yearly production of 28,241,667 *kwamme*, valued at 9,784,708 yen.

Of these *ama-nori* or *Asakusa-nori* is the principal product with 2,914, 326 *kwamme* valued at 5,418,478 yen, which is obtained mostly in Tokyo Bay and also in Matsushima, Ise-Mikawa and Shimizu Bays, and in the Ariake and Inland Seas.

Next in importance is oysters, the farms for which number 1,628, the total area covering 17,931,219 *tsubo*, and the yearly production amounting to 8,133,447 *kwamme* valued at 1,881,464 yen. The Inland Sea is foremost, followed by Matsushima, Bay, Shimizu Bay, Ariake Sea, Ise-Mikawa Bay and Tokyo Bay in the order named. There are 437 *asari* farms covering an area of 9,938,109 *tsubo* and producing 5,111,590 *kwamme* valued at 790,114 yen. The shell-fish farms number 37 with 1,960,419 *tsubo* in area, producing 254,290 *kwamme* valued at 50,332 yen.

Salt Water Fish-Hatching by Public Bodies. — This is conducted chiefly in the shallows of outer seas. The Onaga Sea Fish Experimental Station is under the direct control of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, where the rearing of sea fish, especially bream, is being experimented in. The Futami Shell-Fish Experimental Station, which belongs to the same department, is carrying on experiments in *itabo-kaki* (an oyster) breeding. Tokyo, Chiba, Ehime, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka and Nagasaki Prefectures have their own fish-hatching experimental stations. Every other prefecture also owns one or more fishery experimental stations, where shallow fish rearing is being experimented in, chiefly sea-bream, sardines, whitebait, sea-slugs, Ise lobsters, Azuma lobsters, and sea-ears, also *iwa-nori*, *funori*, *tengusa*, *konbu*. *wakame* and *ao-nori* (various edible sea-weeds).

AN ABSENT-MINDED ERRAND

An absent-minded master sent his apprentice on an errand. He was very angry, as the boy was late in coming back. When anxiously awaiting him, he saw the boy returning very leisurely. No sooner had the errand the house than the master thundered: "I say, you rascal! Whenever you are sent out you don't return promptly. I'll strike you on the head. Now I want you to go again quickly to the side-street just over there on an errand. Oh, you dog! "

The boy was struck with terror, and ran to the side-street, so beside himself that he waited to be told neither what house to go to nor what the errand was. He soon returned out of breath and said: "Now, master, I have been to the side-street. I pray for your good health." The master immediately replied: " Thanks for your trouble, thanks for you rtrouble."

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Heavy Growth of the Pulp Trade

A NOTABLE aspect of the paper industry in Japan is the marked increase in the importation of pulp. During September, 1924, the chemical pulp coming into Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Moji aggregated 16,102,000 lbs., twice as much as that entering the whole country in August and breaking the high record for this year. Moreover, the amount has been rarely equalod in the past.

The following table gives the monthly figures of pulp importation in 1923 and 1924:—

(In Thousands of Lbs.)

Month.	1924.	1923.
January	9,648	3,314
February	5,906	5,188
March.	8,740	5,626
April	8,894	6,173
May	9,474	5,216
June	7,465	7,251
July	10,472	8,151
August	8,470	2,917
September	16,102	5,140
October	?	12,292
November	?	8,321
December	?	4,699
Total	?	74,293
Total, Jan.-Sept.	85,174	48,979

The above figures represent the goods imported into all the open ports of Japan, except for September, 1924, for which the amount covers only Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka and Moji.

As may be noted from the above table, the amount began to grow rapidy in July, and the tendency has been more apparent since then.

In the meantime, the importation of general goods has decreased under the heavy fall in the rete of exchange, and paper has been conspicuous with its volume amounting only to 13,167,000 lbs. in Septembor as against 21,761,000 lbs. in May.

It may appear strange that pulp has so much increased, while paper has falien off so largely. This is intensified, when a comparison is made between the import prices of pulp and its quotations in the interior. The latest prices for Japanese pulp is 8.3 or 8.4 sen per lb., while the import price of North European pulp is 9.6 or 9.7 sen per lb. The latter is, therefore, much dearer than the former. Nevertheless, the goods have increased remerkably in importation and are likely to increase continually for some time to come. There are two reasons assigned for this. One is the dumping of Canadian goods, which has been seen for some time, and another is the paucity of the Japanese product in stock, which combelled the Japanese paper mills to purchase the North European goods instead.

The demand for paper has been exceptionlly brisk of late. This had the concequence of diminishing the supply of pulp by the paper mills, which manufacture it accessorily. In fact, a pulp selling company formed by these paper mills has recently had only 1,500 tons of pulp to sell a month, whereas the amount was 6,000 or 7,000 tons a month before the earthquake.

The paper mills not equipped with a pulp plant have therefore had to rely upon the foreign market to cover their needs, and have taken advantage of the dumping of Canadian goods. These purchases have been arriving in large quantities, which account for the marked growth of pulp importation. In fact, the Canadian goods amounted to 37,377,000 lbs. in the first eight months of this year, 54 per cent. of the total imported in that period.

The domestic supply of pulp will continue to be inadequate to meet the general demand for months to come, when the paper trade is expected to increase in briskness. This will allow the importation ef foreign pulp nearly as much as hitherto, regardless of the tendency of the exchange rate and the importation of other merchandise.

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Literary Miscellanies

Move Money for Writers.—In former days, Japanese wrirers were paid worse than any one else. This was partly due to the fact that most of them were professors or newspaper writers, who obtained their cost of living mainly from their paincipal callings, and there were comparatively few professional writers. But the chief reason was that the number of copies of novels, and poetical and other literary works sold in Japan was much less than in Western countries, owing to the limited sphere of the reading public.

A book by a first class writer was thought to be a success, when 3,000 copies had been sold. Even a novel written by Hakucho Masamune did not sell more than 1,000 copies in the heyday of this popular writer.

With so limited a demand for their books the publishers could not pay the writers well. Newspaper serials were paid at the rate of about 5 yen a day. As the daily instalment took 4 or 5 sheets of copy paper, it cost only about one yen a sheet. The "Central Review," a leading literary magazine in Japan, paid 5 to 7 yen a sheet to the most popular and famous writers, and this was regarded as extraordinarily high.

Recently, however, the money paid first class writers has increased heavily, and it is interesting that this was led by women's magazines.

Women's magazines are very prosperous today. They sell far more than other periodicals. They are, therefore, able to pay handsomely their novel writers. They are headed by the *Fujo-kai* and the *Shufu-no-tomo*, each of which of which has a circulation of 300,000 a month. No other Japanese periodicals outnumber them except some juvenile and popular magazines, such as the *Kodan-Club*.

These two women's magazines are in keen rivalry, contending for supremacy, and they attract readers by novels by the best writers, paying generously for them. The *Shufuno-tomo* paid as much as 10,000 yen for *Hasen* (Shipwreck) by Mr. Masao Kume and the *Fujo-kai* paid similarly for the *Shinju* (New Jewel) by Mr. Kan, Kikuchi at the rate of 25 yen a sheet of copy paper. This created a precedent and the "Central Review" is said to have come to pay a similar rate.

A first class writer, who writer 100 or 200 pages a day, can thus earn monthly from 2,500 to 5,000 yen. This may be a pittance compared with what paid in Europe and America, but it is a magnificent sum in Japan, where a Cabinet Minister is allowed a yearly salary of only about 10,000 yen. How improved the position of literary men has become !

The payment of such high rates cannot be expected for books, which are not so saleable as magazines, it being usual for their writers to be paid 12-25% in royalties.

We have often heard of complaints on the part of noted European and American writers, whose books were translated in Japan with their consent, of small remuneration paid them. This comes from lack of knowledge on both sides. Foreign writers not being informed exactly of the reason of cheap rates in Japan, their claims, even when very moderare, have been found to be greater than paid to first class writers here; and they have been asked by the Japanese translators and publishers to make a considerable rebate. This has often offended them, causing them to speak ill of Japanese craftiness, on receipt of such poor pay. This comes of their ignorance of the very limited number of copies of books sold in Japan.

As compared with Western countries, the reading public of Japan is very limited and is confined to a small circle, and a book that sells to the number of 5,000 copies is thought to be a success. Some vulgar books have sold over 10,000 copies, but this is an exception, such publications being taken little account of in the literay world.

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The Prosperity of Juvenile Magazines.—Juvenile magazines in Japan are at the pinnacle of prosperity. At a bookstore, one will find tens of these magazines arranged before him, and he will be perplexed as to which to choose.

These are several kinds of juvenile magazines. The first is for children of 2-6 years. Their contents are mostly coloured pictures with simple explanations. The second kind is for common school children with plenty of illustrations, and much more reading matter, mainly fairy tales and popular songs. Besides, they collect free-hand drawings from their subscribers. The third is for senior class children of common schools and junior class pupils of middle or girls' high schools, there being separate publications for boys and girls. The reading matter is somewhat more difficult than in the second kind, the space being occupied chiefly by juvenile detective stories, adventures and stories of heroes, while the girls' magazines contain sentimental stories for the most part. These juvenile magazines welcome contributions from their readers more than the rest, publishing on the last pages their compositions, popular songs and free-hand drawings, some of which receive prizes. The fourth kind of magazine is entirely for middle school and girls' high school pupils. They are full of articles of particular interest to these pupils. They give as a specialty detailed information about entrance examinations to higher schools or former examination questions, to help their young readers preparing to under go the entrance examinations for academise, the competition in which is particularly severe in Japan.

Children' songs are very popular to-day and every juvenile maganize gives in each issue a few of these songs. Many pictures enrich these publications by them. Contributions are often published of a number of children of the same common schools, under the auspices of their teachers. Free-hand drawings in crayon are much encouraged in common schools, and plenty of them are published in juvenile magazine.

It would cost too much to subscribe to all these magazines, but they are purchased one month after publication by poor class families at about one-half the fixed price, the back numbers being sold in piles at night-stalls.

Detective Stories in Vogue.—Detective stories are very popular in Japan. They are mostly translations of famous works in Europe and America. There is a special magazine for the publication of these stories.

A library of masterpieces of detective stories is being published by the Hakubunkwan, a leading publishing house in Japan. About 30 books have already been published. The Seiko-kwan, another publishing house is publishing another series of detective works by European and American writers.

The "Sexton Blake" stories, first published in "Answens," in London have been translated and published here.

A magazine once published the answers of noted literary men to a question as to their first impressions of detective stories. They all told of the special interest taken in these novels from their boyhood. The works of Edgar Allen Poe were introduced in Japan early in the Meiji era. These and other books were translated mostly by the late Ruiko Kuroiwa, the President of the newspaper *Manchoho*, and these translations were avidly read by them.

There are no good writers of detective stories in Japan as yet. Mr. T. Matsumoto has been interested in this direction of late and has written certain books. These are a few writing in the *Shin-seinen*, a magazine of detective stories, and one comparatively good writer is rumoured to be an anonymous famous novelist.

The *Reika* (Cold Heat) written by Kumé Masao and published in a long series in the *Jiji* was flavoured with a detective theme.

Kido Okamoto, a long popular writer, has been writing in some magazines a series of detective stories of the Yedo period under the title *Hanshichi Torimono-cho*, for some years, and they have been read with much interest. A critic alleges that they are of

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foreiga origin veneered with minor details of Yedo.

Everybody is interested in crimes, secrets, cruelties and feats of superhuman intellect, and this is the reason for so much reading of detective stories. In Europe and America, detective stories are approaching the range of a art beyond grotesqueness and sensationalism; and this tendency is being recognized in the Japanese literary world. It is also recognized here that the visions and fancies of detective and adventure story writers have stimulated scientific development so much that some of these visions nre now accomplished facts.

Neo-Proletarirn Literature.—The furore for so-called proletarian literature in the literary world of Japan has passed. The advocates of this literature have had as their object to make the literature born of their class a power in Japanese literature. It is absurd to make literature a tool of the class struggle. There ought to be no difference in lilerary merit-though in material-between works having the proletarian class their chief them, and those, whose principal material is taken from bourgeois life. The proletarian litterateurs have run rather to the extreme in arguing that no literary products of bourgeois life is worth while. It is noteworthy that some rising writers advocate neo-proletariau literature, contending that proletarian literature has no political significance of the struggle with other classes and their destruction, but should reflect one's own life and give a quiet taste of human life, the impression of which is to be presented by art. This means the intention to make the proletarian life an art, which would be true proletarian literature, far from making an attempt to create a kind of class literature in opposition to other classes.

If neo-proletarian literature is truly as so claimed, it may be hoped that worthy works will be produced, as a living art. But however good this idea is it will be powerless, unless its products are worthy of the theory.

National Language Literature.—*National Language and Literature* is a noteworthy magazine published monthly since May last by the Room of Study of the National Language and of National Literature, of the Tokyo Imperial University. The chief editor is Dr. Fujimura. The purpose of the publication is stated substantially as follows.

The World War had the consequence of urging racial consciousness and strengthening national consciousness, besides encouraging the ideals of peace and humanity; and to-day the world's powers are intent on increasing the prosperity of their peoples by cementing their racial union, while the ideal of humanity is emphasized. The Consciousness of the Japanese race must be consciousness of the Japanese national character. One characteristic feature of the Japanese national character is the blood, which has been flowing in the veins of the Japanese people, from their ancestors to the present generation, and is the essential characteristic of the race. Our real living life cannot exist apart from our nation. The source of all our activities and the foundation of our contributions to the world must lie in this. This magazine has been founded love of on this belief and with the highest respect for and love of our national language and literature.

Discovery of the Oldest Ainu Myths.—The oldest myths of the Ainu race have been discovered by Mr. K. Kanedaichi, an authority on the study of Ainu. There being no writing by the Ainu race, their myths have passed down from mouth to mouth. Mr. Kanedaichi learned them verbally in Hidaka Province, Hokkaido; and later, he translated them into Japanese.

From these myths, we can clearly understand the ancient ideas, habits, manners and beliefs of the Ainu. We hope to give a description of them in a later issue of this magazine. Mr. Kanedaichi has the credit of introducing to the world the myths of a rare race, which exists only in Hokkaido and Karafuto, and preserving from extinction what has been handed down by word of mouth from time immemorial. These translated myths are a treasure indeed.

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The Japan Juvenile Red Cross

WITH reference to to the Japan Juvenile Red Cross, of which a description has been already given by us, it may be stated that besides the decision arrived at the International Red Cross League at Geneva in 1920, it must be remembered that its formation was hastened advice given by Sir Claud Hill, the Chief Secretary of the League, who having attended the Oriental Red Cross Conference held at Bangkok, Siam, in the winter of 1922, visited Japan and gave his opinion regarding the organization of a juvenile Red Cross. Later, Mr. K. Inouye, the Chief of the Inquiry Department of the Japan Red Cross Society, attended a general meeting of the International Red Cross League as its representative, and he came back to Japan last winter after studying the actual condition of the Juvenile Red Cross in Eurepe and America. He laid down the lines of the formation of the Japan Juvenile Red Cross, along which it began to be organized in May last.

Despite the very short period elapsed since then, 27 branch offiices have been established in 50 places, where there are offices of the Japan Red Cross Society, with 1,379 corps, with 341,373 members, including 190,289 man and 151,084 women. The offices are steadily increasing in number and will soon cover the total number of the branch offices of the Japan Red Cross Society. The objcts and work of the Juvenile Red Cross in Japan have already been described. It has published a pamphlet treating of individual sanitation, distributing it among its offices. There are five volumes issued. They speak plainly, and interestingly of the hygiene of individuals and are good reading for children.

A publication is to by issued on children's school affalrs, regarding which the prefecturae Governors have been written to by Baron Hirayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, bespeaking their understanding and help of the work, which has to be started with the acquiescense of the educational authorities. The intended pamphlets will be published after sanction by the Educational Departmet as their contents must not be in conflict with the official educational policy.

It has also been desided by the Japan Red Cross Society to make efforts for the thorough public knowledge of the Juvenile Red Cross by speeches or posters at a meeting of the prefectural school inspectors and school health officiers at the Education Department.

It is a matter of gratification that the Japan Juvenile Red Cross is meeting success in its work in every district, in apite of the very short time elapsed since its formation, This year, its members have helped in restoring order after stomes, in cleaning shriaes and tombs and removing injurious incects on rice plants, which efforts have been appreciated by the public. The exchange of letters, pictures and photographs with the world's Juvenile Red Cross Societies is increasing and extending, and at present, is being done with England, America, France, Austria, Poland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Kyoto Prefecture has the largest membership in Japan with 368 corps and 72, 872 members. The letter and other exchanges there are naturally the greatest.

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Recently, the Kyoto office sent sets of photographs and pictures to the Belgian Juvenile Red Cross in reply to its inquiry as to the daily life of Jnpanese children and their productions photographs of their educational affairs and other things concerning them.

The Japan Red Cross Society will celebrate fittingly the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, in 1926. It is hurrying up the building of the Reference Museum in its conpound so that articles of reference will be exhibited on the occasion of the anniversary. It is also planned to hold a Red Cross Exhibition to commemorate the occasion. Books and pictures are being collected concering the Red Cross and it is desired to have articles of reference contributed by the word's Red Cross Societies.

Covers of Pamphlets Published by the Japan Juvenile Red Cross Regarding Individual Health

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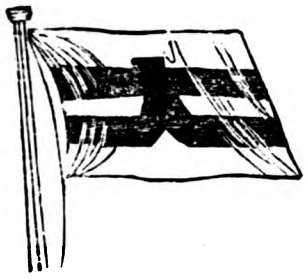

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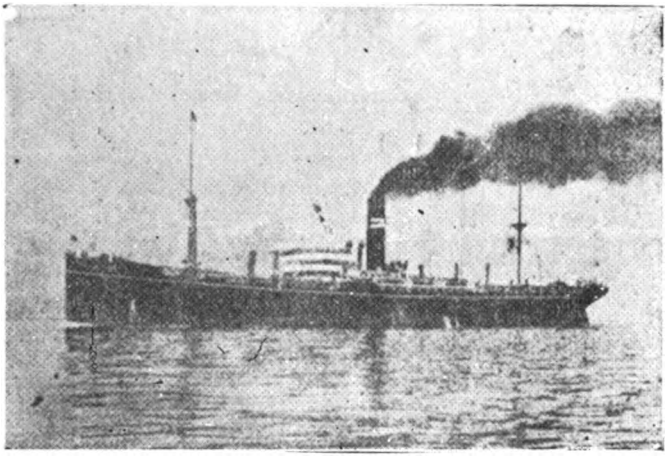

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Besides, FREIGHT and PASSENGER SERVICES are maintained by over THIRTY-FIVE LINES, calling at all important ports in CENTRAL and WESTERN JAPAN, as well as EUROPE, INDIA, SOUTH SEAS, FORMOSA, CHINA, KOREA, Etc., Etc.

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Japan-Hamburg Line	Every four weeks
North American Line	Every three weeks from Hongkong Every ten days from Kobe
South American Line	Every other month
Far East-New York Line via Panama	Monthly
Japan-Australia Line	Every four weeks
Japan-Bombay Line	Fortnightly
Japan-Calcutta Line	Fortnightly
Calcutta-New York Line	Monthly
Japan-Java-Calcutta Line	Monthly
Calcutta-South American Line	Occasionally
South Sea Islands Line	Monthly
Osaka-Kobe-Shanghai Line	Semi-weekly
Yokohama-Shanghai Line	Every six days
Japan-China Rapid Express Service	Every four days
Osaka-Kobe-Tsingtao Line	Twice a month

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